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FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1914.

Twelve months ago President Wil-
son delivered the ultimatum. Hurst
must go. He has gone.

Yesterday's Primary.

Two able men were chosen by the
Democrats of Richmond yesterday as
candidates in the November election
for the Administrative Board. Never-
theless, the defeat of Mr. Hobson is
extremely unfortunate, for "rink"
politics, dereliction of duty and co-
ercion of city employees have been re-
warded and the foundation laid for
the building of a political machine
that will be a menace to good gov-
ernment in Richmond for years to come.

The Colonel evidently believes that
the Bull Mooseers are the lined
descendants of the "some people" whom
Mr. Lincoln said could be fooled all
the time.

Virginia Apples.
The report of Walter Whately at
the meeting of the Virginia State
Horticultural Society that the Vir-
ginia apple crop is 75 per cent of
normal and the peach crop 80 per
cent is encouraging, when we re-
member the fears felt during the ex-
tended June drought. That the crop
is poor in Europe indicates, as Mr.
Whately points out, that the export
trade should be good, and Virginians
should get their share. It is worth
urging here that to that end all Vir-
ginia growers do what many of them
are beginning to do—namely, to pack
their apples more carefully and more
attractively. Virginia apples are the
best in the country, but the price is
by no means the highest. Careless
packing, we believe, is largely to blame.

Chances physician says he can make
awful grow. If that applies to mental
diseases he might operate on the Sen-
ate Banking and Currency Com-
mittee.

Fog.

Mariners esteem themselves and
usually are completely competent for
their business of conducting vessels
from port to port. But when they
are enveloped in fog they know them-
selves to be something worse than
helpless. All that they can do in the
last analysis is to leave to, cause the
siren to "hoot its dread" and trust
in Providence.

Just so with politicians. In the
ordinary business of getting out the
vote, promising the electors every-
thing that the most imaginative
might desire from female suffrage to
"social justice," they are quite at
home and get along swimmingly.

There comes a time, however, when
the words are mist, coagulating into
clouds of impenetrable fog, in which
an honest mariner should shut off
steam and wait for the fog to lift.

Fogs, they tell us, are produced
by differences in temperature between
the face of the waters and the at-
mosphere. Political fogs are pro-
duced by the impact of the hot de-
sire for office on the cool tide of gov-
ernmental accomplishment. Our coun-
try is passing through a mist of this
sort now.

"The great trouble about the W.
heat crop," says the Columbia State,
"is that it means a bigger breakfast
food crop." Is the State really that in-
nocent?

A Plaque of Laws.
Eugene L. Richards, New York's
State Superintendent of Banks, told
the National Association of Super-
visors of State Banks the other day
that "we need men, not laws." He
said that if all the laws on the statute
books were enforced, we would need
the services of a huge army of attor-
neys-general, district attorneys and
police.

All of which is true as gospel. In
each State and Territory under the
American flag we have a statute-fac-
tory. At Washington we have one
great statute-factory that beats them
all in expense and in output.

One direct and injurious result of
this condition is to create contempt
for law itself by multiplying laws
that either are not capable of en-
forcement or that fall of enforce-
ment because public sentiment does

not support them. Another effect is
to create distrust of the lawmaking
body, whether Legislatures or Con-
gress, since the public ultimately
comes to the conclusion that the at-
tempt is not to see upon how few
laws the country can be adminis-
tered, but how many.

Considerations of this nature in-
duced J. J. Hill, the empire-builder,
a year or two ago to declare that
Congress could do the country a ser-
vice by adjourning and going home
for ten years. A great many people
believe that a modified form of the
Hill remedy would work wonders.
And if it is efficacious with Congress,
there is no reason why it should not
be similarly so with the State Legis-
latures.

The very assembling of Congress
and of the Legislatures once a year
is a temptation to multiply legisla-
tion. These bodies must do some-
thing to justify their existence. And
the consequence not infrequently has
been that they do either the wrong
or the superfluous thing. Many, most
in fact, of the States have taken cog-
nizance of the evils of the situation
by providing that Legislatures shall
meet only once in two years. If that
rule were universal, and if the ses-
sions of Congress were more sharply
limited than they are to-day, the en-
tire country would be vastly better
off.

Even those who hate Pancho Villa
the most will not censure his order
sending involving I. W. W.'s out of the
country.

Meet Wilson Half Way.

No one will accuse Henry Ford, of
the Detroit automobile manufacturer, of
being a poor business man. He
created his own enterprises virtually
with his own hands, and against ob-
stacles and handicaps and discourag-
ements that give him a right to ex-
hibit a diploma from the "University
of Hard Knocks." When, therefore,
he told President Wilson that the com-
mercial situation was good and the
outlook even better, he spoke
authoritatively, and not for the pur-
pose of hearing himself talk.

Ford testified from a personal
standpoint that fortune had been and
still was exceedingly kind to him.
The volume of his business and his
profits are steadily mounting. When
it is remembered that he deals in an
article assumed to be a luxury and,
therefore, about the first to feel the
effect of depression, the significance
of his testimony is unmistakable.

The President is doing and has
done his part to give a healthful turn
to business. From the start, he has
never harried business, or evidenced
a desire to do so. He has merely in-
sisted that it was incumbent upon
Congress, and specifically upon the
Democratic party, to end uncertainty,
and the only way to end uncertainty
is to end it.

It is now incumbent upon Congress
and business to meet the President
half-way. He cannot do every-
thing. He cannot wave a magic wand
and restore business at full time.
That must be a matter of confidence
and co-operation, with business men,
Congress and the crops doing their
share.

Manufacturers may now reflect that
if it is election that sends cars to run,
there is no use in trying to save them
by raising their wages \$1 a week.

Business Men in Politics.

We have heard much of the desir-
ability of not mixing politics
with business. Why should we
not mix politics with business? To-
day business is practically un-
represented in Congress. We have
no reason to be ashamed of being
business men, we have great reason
to be proud of it. We might
well take a leaf out of the practice
of the labor unions. We have stood
defenseless in the eyes of the
public too long.

Thus Frank A. Vanderlip in Les-
lie's Weekly. Mr. Vanderlip views
matters from the wrong angle. The
trouble has not been that business
men have kept out of politics, but
that the wrong kind of business men
have played the wrong kind of poli-
tics. The looters of the New Haven
"mixed in politics," to the destruc-
tion of the New Haven and the de-
bauchery of politics. A change is
coming, but even now, when big busi-
ness men take interest in politics
they look at things too much from a
selfish and too little from a patriotic
standpoint. Moreover, they seek to
create the impression that they are
confering a favor upon the country
by bringing their great intellects to
bear upon the solution of certain
problems. Business men are wanted
in politics just as professional men,
laboring men and others are wanted
—as citizens and not as representa-
tives of any industry or profession.
They are wanted for the good of the
country, and not for the good of the
particular business in which they
may be interested or even for the
good of all business. Until they per-
ceive that they are not people apart,
but cogs in the system of society, and
enter upon those terms, their en-
trance will be viewed with suspicion
and regarded as a menace.

Wall Street's denunciation of the re-
port of the Interstate Commerce Com-
mission on the New Haven burglary
surge is one reason why the country
is being suspicious of Wall Street.

"The man who can run a university
cannot always run a nation," wisely
remarks the Baltimore American. How-
ever, there is one man who can do
both.

Just as we had learned how to ex-
amine Huerta, Carranza and Villa,
along comes an undesirable by the
name of Carballo.

"Mother-in-law blamed for triple
tragedy." Out of the joke book at
last!

After President Wilson selects a suc-
cessor to Justice Lorton, a certain Yale
professor will still be a Yale professor.

All good Democrats are praying that
the Colonel will recover his voice.

Wayside Chats With Old Virginia Editors

"Free speech," says the Norfolk
Ledger-Dispatch, "is usually full of
charges. That those dead anarchists
listened to and followed proved to be
charged with dynamite."

A correspondent of the Washington
Herald wants to know whether plumb-
ing is a trade or a profession. A lot
of people think it is a game, says
the Bristol Herald-Courier. And to the
plumber the game is a lead pipe cliche.

Says the Clifton Forge Review:
"There appears to be a disposition in
certain quarters to discredit the work
and high standing of Congressman
Glass, Montague and Jones in their
capacity as members of the House of
Representatives. Not so long ago we
read an article lauding the other seven
members of Congress from Virginia
and the two members from North
Carolina. It was written in praise of
the three gentlemen we have named. Mr.
Glass has made a record in Congress
that he and his friends should be proud
of. Congressmen from Virginia and
North Carolina in a most satisfac-
tory manner, and for a new man
Mr. Montague has taken high rank in
the halls of Congress. There is glory
enough for all in what has been accom-
plished the past two years, and it is
unfair to omit the names of Glass,
Montague and Jones in writing the
history of Congress. The editorial in
question appeared almost simultane-
ously as an editorial in a Virginia
daily and as a Washington letter in
a Virginia weekly. Either the Wash-
ington letter was written in Virginia
and wrongly dated, or the Virginia
editorial was written in Washington
by friends of those whom it praised, and
used without being labeled."

Commenting on the speech of a city
Councilman overzealous in the cause
of economy, the editor of the
Lynchburg Post-Intelligencer says
that "the children of Lynchburg
do not need a charitable institution
begging for educational aims, nor are
the advocates of the new school build-
ing begging. They are demanding
that the children of Lynchburg be
given, as their right, such educational
advantages as will properly fit them
for the business of life." We know
nothing of the financial condition of
Lynchburg, and so nothing of the
city's ability to provide adequately for
public education, but we do know that
in all cities there are entirely too many
men who look upon the public school
system as a charitable institution
begging every cent of appropriation
for the purpose. They do not realize
that the city is making the best in-
vestment possible when it spends money
for public education. They are the
kind of practical people who believe
in no results they cannot see just in
front of their eyes in the form of
brick and mortar, or something else
eminently material.

Editor Hampton, of the Martinsville
Times, on his mettle. Hearing some
criticism of his editorial, coupled
with speculations as to who wrote
it, he speaks out in meeting, and to
the point. The editor does the
writing for his paper, and stands ready
to back it up in any manner in his
power.

Having advertised Norfolk with a
splendid special edition, the Norfolk
Virginian-Pilot now turns its at-
tention to the city of Suffolk, and in a
twenty-eight-page supplement makes
known the advantages and possibili-
ties of the little city with the main
railroads. In saying that the Suffolk
edition is the equal in appearance and
attractiveness, if not in size, of the
Norfolk edition, we say all that need
be said.

The Washington Chronicle of the
14th says: "Dispatches from Baltimore
up to a late hour last night report
everything quiet in the city. All
planes of business, except the liquor
business, are open. The Gilmers, Hoff-
mans and many other prominent
secessionists have been arrested."

The same paper says: "In front of
Washington there was skirmishing
all day Tuesday," and the Chronicle
reports from the front says: "The
soldiers were ordered by the general
to arrive of fresh troops, both cavalry
and infantry."

The Washington Star (evening
paper), a copy of which was received
last night, says: "Along the entire
line of the railroad between Peters-
burg and Washington, the federal
troops are being retrained by the
arrival of fresh troops, both cavalry
and infantry."

Fine rains fell yesterday all along
the line of the railroad between Peters-
burg and Washington. The severe drought
continues here and to the north of
Richmond.

In the Hustings Court yesterday
licenses were granted to 100 persons
and firms to sell liquor by the bottle
or jug, not by the drink where sold.
Under the new law, no licenses can
be given to sell by the drink.

It is a lamentable fact that it is
now easier for a sawmill to pass
through the eye of a cambic needle
than for a rich man to enter Camp
Lee.

It is said that there are now im-
prisoned at Point Lookout 14,000 Con-
federate soldiers and 500 private citi-
zens of the South.

My Dream.

(For The Times-Dispatch.)
Above the darkness river's flood,
Five roads high my castle stood,
The castle of my dream.

High in air those turrets stood,
Pierced the breast of a lowering cloud,
Dark as a raven's wing.

There with all my regal train
I held my sway o'er vast domain,
O'er peasant and o'er prince.

Royal purple with ermine lined,
Purest gold and diamonds mined,
Adorned my kingly self.

Harlots gave their music sweet,
From gilded harps around my feet
To soothe me and to cheer.

Minstrels came at my command,
Courtiers bowed to kiss my hand
And cried, "Behold our king!"

But deep within my jeweled breast,
With all this pomp and glory drest,
My heart beat not aright.

Like wind among the towers,
Or singing voice in saddened hours,
I heard a still voice speak:

"Wealth, power, all—all is thine,
Yet thou must quit of the wine
Naught but the empty foam."

"Thou must obey the voice of State,
When thou wouldst choose thy wifely
mate."

And choose her soon thou must!"

Plunging the robes to left and right,
Screaming I fled into the night,
Far rather death than that.

Done, done for aye my turreted hall
Was empty, I, I gained it all—
I'll wed no more, I'll wed no more!

Voice of the People

Anti-Suffrage Statements.
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Is it not often repeated state-
ments from anti-suffrage sources concern-
ing the attitude of the women of this
country toward equal suffrage?

First, they say that "women do not
want it." It is, as a matter of fact,
hard to prove. Over against this state-
ment we have the majority endorse-
ment of the club women of the country,
who are the most educated, social and
public-spirited womanhood; also the
almost unanimous endorsement of the
National Education Association,
which is composed largely of the edu-
cated, teaching womanhood of this
country. We do not claim that all of
such women want suffrage, but we do
claim that an overwhelming majority
want it.

Then, again, there is another fact
which they are against. There are
many more suffragists than anti-suffra-
gists in this country. We have suffra-
ge organizations in every State; they in
twenty-one States. Do they claim all
women not enrolled with us
are anti-suffragists?

Then, again, they say the "women of
the South are solidly opposed." As a
native, South-loving woman, I wish to
protest against this wholesale reflection
on the intelligence, patriotism and sense
of justice of these far famed "queens"
of the land. True, there are many
privileged women in this part of the
world, but it is not true that these
cannot see beyond their own doors, the
need of woman's ballot for their less
fortunate sisters. Many do see, and
have enlisted as active workers for
the cause in every Southern State.

Again, we hear from Mrs. Arthur
Bodge that "the South is solidly op-
posed." We repudiate this statement
as untrue. When the South has repre-
satives in Congress from Virginia, Ala-
bama, Mississippi and Texas who have
openly declared even for the Federal
amendment enfranchising women, and
who have been elected in favor of
suffrage for women through the States,
we wonder at this inaccuracy from the
president of the National Association
Opposed to Woman's Suffrage.

Let's be fair. Woman's suffrage is
coming! M. P. C.
Richmond, July 16, 1914.

Cooks and Nursemaids.
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—We will have an end of cruelty
on the part of children's nurses at the
kitchen. That when we wake in the
morning to find the child crying and
the preparation of the food that goes
into our stomachs are the same, we
will be no longer in the kitchen, but
in the world. When that time comes
there will be no cruel nurses, because
there will be no paid nurses, or else the
nurse will be one of the highest
paid of the woman's profession.

PROGRESSIVE.
Petersburg, Va., July 16, 1914.

What Was News
Fifty Years Ago

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 17, 1914.

The wild rumor to the effect that
the Confederates had captured Balti-
more, which spread all over Richmond
yesterday morning, was short lived, for
it was absolutely untrue, being with-
out any foundation, but it made a
sufficiency of excitement while it
lasted.

A force of Federals on a raid in
Onslow County, N. C., divided into two
parts, and one of them lost its way,
and did not come together unex-
pectedly at night, and the soldiers
went to fighting vigorously. The en-
gagement lasted nearly an hour be-
fore the mistake was discovered. The
killed and wounded numbered about
twenty.

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14th says: "Dispatches from Baltimore
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Dr. Brady's Health Talks

LOOK PLEASANT.

A great many neurasthenic women,
addicted to dieting, by their uncouthly
healthy husbands, acquire the bad habit
of feeling sorry for themselves. Now
a young mother tied down by heavy
responsibility—responsibility weighing
from ten to twenty pounds and
the very picture of his day—she is
right to indulge in this delightful pas-
time occasionally. It makes life worth
living. But all other half-time in-
valids must and shall look pleasant at
least half of their time.

The Expression and the Mind.
Facial expression not only reflects,
but in a good measure controls, one's
state of mind. If you pull down the
corners of your mouth and elevate the
inner ends of your brows and frown
just a wee bit, you will presently be-
come melancholic and depressed and
envious of other people's happi-
ness. If you keep your mouth bowed
upward and try to show your dimples
if you have any, or if not your
teeth, you will find yourself
in a state of gentle hilarity in keeping
with the expression.

The stimulating influence of com-
edy and music and good humor is
largely attributable to the unconscious
smiling of the audience. When you
get a smile out of a wheeze, hold it
just as you try to do in the pho-
tographer's gallery when he com-
mands you to look pleasant if possible.
You may never realize how care dis-
torts the features till you sit for a
picture. Then you discover how diffi-
cult it is to look pleasant for a mo-
ment, and you see that the pho-
tographer is in a good earnest when he
says "Look pleasant, if possible." He
fears you're forgotten now.

Relation to Health.
Facial expression affects not only
your own health, but your friends as
well. For instance, by raising your
upper lip enough to slightly expose the
fang of your canine tooth, as a terrier
does when he meets an antagonist,
and uttering some sarcastic, bit-
ter comment to your neighbor, you
soon have him threatening to report
you to the board of health for keep-
ing such an expression on your face
which is calculated to bring a ground.
It is easy to play the role when you
look the part. But remember, the sole
reason for a snarl is to intimidate an
adversary of whom you are really
afraid. You will never see a terrier
showing his fighting teeth to a rabbit.

A smile tends to increase one's en-
ergy. Smiling is even more contagious
than yawning, and your friends are
always glad to catch it. The time to
start smiling is in the morning. In-
stantly you open your eyes in the morn-
ing. And then keep a smiling all day
long—keep a smiling if it cracks your
face.

Questions and Answers.

Stenon writes: On hard days I am
apt to suffer from indigestion. The
druggist recommends bromo-
quinine, and it causes the headache for
the time being, but that is all. Is
there any injurious ingredients in this
remedy? I take a dose or two every
day.

Reply: Laxo-bromo-quinine, as the
label plainly states (thanks to the
law), contains a heart-depressing, con-
trictive, and is a very serious weak-
ener of your heart, lower the strength of
your blood and ruin your nervous sys-
tem if you continue taking it.

Mrs. L. S. writes: Can you suggest
an explanation of the very frequent
sore throat our little boy, aged six,
suffers? We protect him from all in-
clement weather and still he has a
sore throat every few weeks, except
in midsummer.

Reply: Perhaps it is due to chroni-
cally diseased tonsils or adenoids.
Have your doctor examine his throat.
Also, possibly, he is seriously in-
convinced. You know outdoor air is
the best preventive of throat trouble.

Millings writes: Is colorless iodine
as good as ordinary brown iodine to
use for cuts and bruises?

Reply: There is no such thing. If
it is colorless it isn't iodine. So-called
"colorless iodine" is useless for any ex-
ternal purpose.

S. G. asks: What is the objection
to the use of ice-water during the hot
summer?

Reply: It is unnaturally cold—too
great a shock to the solar plexus of
nerves which supply the stomach. It
is also unhygienic unless you are sure
the ice contains no typhoid germs.
Ice water—not ice-water—is the
safest drink.

Dr. Brady will answer all questions
pertaining to health. If your question
is general in nature, it will be an-
swered through these columns. If not,
it will be answered personally, if
stamped addressed envelope is in-
closed. Dr. Brady will not prescribe for
individual cases or make diagnoses. Ad-
dress all letters to Dr. William Brady,
care of The Times-Dispatch.

Queries and Answers

Distance to Richmond.
Please tell me the distance from the
City Hall to the Rosemont Hotel.

READER.
To the point of meeting of this road
and Broad Street, 3.5 miles. To the
point of meeting of this road (the cross-
ing of the Rosemont Road and Cut-
shaw Avenue) 3.33 miles.

Rate to Paris.
Please inform me what is the postal
rate on books from Virginia to Paris,
France, and what amount may be col-
lected in case of loss.

W. M. LINDSAY.
One cent for each two ounces—
virtually 8 cents a pound. There is
no indemnity for loss unless the parcel
is registered. In that case the liabil-
ity is limited to 50 francs, about \$10.